#### SPAIN'S WAR IN THE EAST.

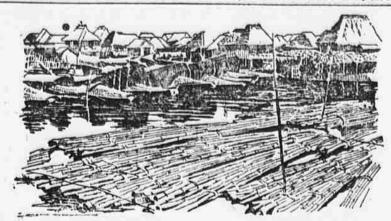
THE SLENDER HOLD SHE HAS ON THE BIG PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

but Most of the Territory Is Still Wholly Unexplored - Grievances of the Halfceds That Have Led Them to Bevolt.

By the courtesy of a resident in the Philippine Islands THE SUN is able to present to its readers a statement of the actual condition of affairs there eight months ago and the probable state of affairs there now. He has also supplied these pictures. THE SEN'S informant withholds his name, because, he says, he hopes to return to the islands to resume the management of his properties there. Should the present uprising in the Philippines fail, any man who has apoken the truth about the present conditions in the colony may expect nothing but the severest punishment for his frankness.

parents of Mestizoes, or hait-breeds, and parents of Mestizoes, or nail-breus, and to-day the half-breed element is the soundest and most powerful in the Philippine population. The physical stamins and force of the Malay has combined to advantage with the mental cultivation and quickness of the force of the Malay has combined to advantage with the mental cultivation and quickness of the force of the manufacture. The Mestizoe arrived at full age, had high ambitions, and the capability to carry them out. It was a hard struggle for him at first, but now, in everyday affairs, he has reached the place that belongs to him. The planters, the omnision merchants, the manufacturers, the middle men in every branch of trade are Mestizoes. They are the respectable people of the Islands, the substantial, well-educated middle class.

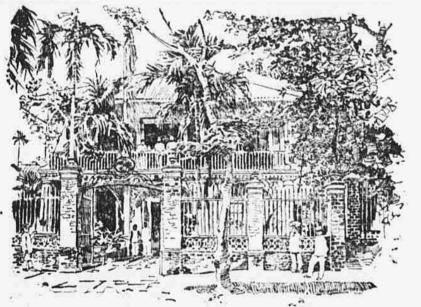
"Mantia, the capital of the Philippines, has a population of about 130,000 persons, 12,000 of whom live in the inner fortress, called Old Manila; they are either Spaniards or persons directly or indirectly in the employ of the Spanish Government. Outside of Old Manila the Spaniard is an exception in the population. The remainder of the population are Mestizoes, Malays, Chinese, and foreign merchants and business men. The Spanish have done nothing. They have lived off the people whom they rule—and they have lived well. Naturally the Mestio-day the half-breed element is the sound-



CASCO-BOATS AT NATIVE VILLAGE ON RIVER PASIG - ABOVE MANILA "The Spanish rule," he said, "has at best | zoes have been restless under this unhealthy

zoes have been restless under this unhealthy condition of affairs. They have seen the profits of their besiness establishments absorbed by unreasonable taxes.

"The colius personal or poll tax had to be paid each year. For a 1d-year-old boy it is 75 cents; by the time he is 18 it has increased to \$1.00; at 21 it is \$3.75; after that it is as much as the assessor thinks can be squeezed out of him. The business license has always been exorbitant. One man who ran a little drug store had to pay \$300 a year for the privilege. There is a tax of \$31 a wheel on carriages. Though the Mestizoes are far more fit to make their laws and to execute them than are the Spaniards, they have had no voice in the legislative or executive departments of the Government. The slightest excuse has sufficed as a reason for confiscating the entire property and assets of any man not under the protection of a foreign Government. never controlled one-tenth of the territory of the Philippines. To-day, placing a conservative construction upon the despatches made public at Madrid, Spanish control is limited to a small territory extending eight or nine miles on either side of Manils, along the shores of Manila Bay, and running back twenty or thirty miles. The insurgents control Cavité, eight miles west of Manila. They control Malabon, nine miles to the northeast. Back toward the middle of the faland, in the mountain forests, neither insurgents nor Spaniards have any authority. The wilderness is held by the aboriginal natives, the Negritos, as it has been continuously since Magellan discovered the islands in 1521.



UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT MANILA.

"Miss Magelian discovered the islands he found them controlled by their Malay conquerors who held much the same position there that the Spaniards hold now. The Malays had beaten the Negritos, enslaving many and driving the remainder back into the wilderness in the centre of each island, where they still live in unterned savagery. The Malays, when Magelian came.

"All this occurs in a city with the material conveniences of an American city of the same size. Telephones, telegraph and cable connections, electric limits, a steam railroad to Cavité, and the like. They are behind only in having horse cars instead of the trolley. The horse cars, by the way, are imported from Philadelphia. The coal, which is their fuel, is brought from Australia.

"In other cities the Spaniards' hold has been savagery. The Malays, when Magellan came,



EARTHQUAKE PROOF IRON CHURCH, SHIPPED FROM GERMANY IN

were carrying on active trade with China, Many Chinese lived among them, and Pekin, Shaughal, and Hong Kong junks called regularly at the different island ports for cargoes of sugar, hemp, and tobacco. The Spaniards took possession of one island after another within the next twenty years, controlling the Malays as best they could, and quite ignoring the Negritos. as, they could, and quite ignoring the Negritos, as, They are joyal only so long as they fear their officers. The garrison at Manila is composed of 18,000 men of all arms of the service. The artiliers and cavalry are weak and twenty years, controlling the Malays as best composed of 18,000 men of all arms of the ser-they could, and quite ignoring the Negritos, as, vice. The artillery and cavalry are weak and



indeed, they were compelled to do, through the natural unwillingness of the savages to come

out of the woods to be slaughtered. "Three hundred years or more of nominal Spanish occupation has developed the Philippines so far that they are ready to throw off Spanish domination. In the sixteenth century the Spanish discoverers found a class of halfbreeds in the islands, sons of Chinese fathers and Malay mothers, whom they called 'Mesti-

ineffectual. In fact there is scarcely a full company of cavairy in the islands. Then there are the police, about 500 in number, all natives or the lower strate of half-breeds but all their officers above the rank known here as roundeman are Sonaiards. The Gardin Civil, the picked militia, is a body of 400 men, well armed and well dieplined, but, like all the rest, natives under Spanish officers. None of these soldiers has any sentiment of gratifued to the Spanish Government, but they are good fighters.

John Foreman, in his work on the Philippines soldier: "Some years are a contingent of Philippine troops was sent to sesiet the French in Tonatis. When they had been troops was sent to sesiet the French in moes, and despised more thoroughly than they did the Malay and Chinese parents. Falling

ion that they did more to quell the rising of the Tonquinese than the French troops themselves. When in the môlec they throw off their boots, and, barefooted, they rarely falter. Even over mud and swamp a native is almost as surefooted as a goat on the brink of a quarry.

"It is impossible," continued THE SUN's informant "to know just what has happened in Manilia since the outbreak. On Aug. I THE SUN told how the authorities suppressed United States Consul Elliout's official despatches to Admiral Carpenter requesting the sending of a war ship at the time the American firm of



A RUINED CITY GATE, MANIL.

A RUINED CITY GATE, MANIL.

Warner, Blodgett & Co. were in trouble with the Custom House people. In view of that instance of high-handed interference it is not surprising that we have so little information from the island. Consul Elliott has not been heard from since the outbreak. This does not indicate that the safety of the consulate is to be feared; but if the State Department has no direct information about the Philippines, it means that the real state of affairs there is so bad that the authorities are unwilling to have it known abroad even through official despatches.

means that the real state of affairs there is so bad that the authorities are unwilling to have it known abroad even through official despatches.

"As for personal correspondence, the Spanish officials never had any scruples against breaking into it and withholding it from transmission at their pleasure. I venture to say, from the present tone of the despatches published in Mairid, that any citizen or resident caught sending or carrying news of the present situation out of the Islands would be summarily shot. "The United States consulate is admirably fit to be a place of refuge. It is a heavily built stone building 40 by 70 feet. Like all the better Manila buildings, the roof is made of corrogated iron, which is less dangerous in time of earthquakes. The consulate has a high from fence in front and a massive wail on the other three sides. It will take a greater display of force than even the reckless Manila officials care to risk to arrest a person who is once under Consul Elliott's roof. He is a keen-witted active man of the old-fashioned Yankes type. His presence is the one thing in all the Philippines for which the American resident has reason to be grateful to his country. It is only a few years since his prompt and aggressive action secured an \$18,000 indemnity for the Protestant churches destroyed in the Carolines. No such thing as a Protestant church is tolerated out there. It is just possible that Consul Elliot started for this country before the outbreak. It know he contemplated such a trip. In that case the Vice-Consul is there, and the Spanish would be all the more overbearing toward the representative of a country with such a weak foreign policy as that imposed upon us by the Cleveland Administration.

This is the state of the insurrection as I knew it by rumors and hearasy eight mouths ago. The Mestizons were assuring themselves of the symbathy of the army. They were preparing to massacre and expel the Spanish from Mairit be spanish from the tensule of policy and the spanish of the Masons believe t

was enough to cause a start, a gesture of caution, and a careful look around for possible eaves/roppers.

"Whatever truth there is in this part of the story it is certain that the richest, the best educated, and the most able men in the islands are in sympathy with the revolution. The foreign element, English, Dutch, and Chinese, sympathized with it in secret. Trade is smothered by the Spanish administration. The same petty tillevery and barefaced extortion that drove Warner, Hodgett & Co. out of existence is a constant annoyance and hindrance to all the houses. When the customs officials divide as perquisites the fines imposed by themselves, it is natural that they should come to believe that the imposition of times is the principal part of their duty. A letter from a friend tells me that the Queen of Spain has lately ordered that all English subjects in the Pullibines be treated with especial consideration. The order is the result of a protest from Lord Salisbury against the embargo on the Pectau, an English coasting steamer. That won't last long, but it is more satisfaction than any American has had for three years.

"Since the outbreak we know that Cavifé, the navai station, dr. docks and arsenal and magazines, eight miles from Manila by water, has been seized. By land, owing to the coast swamps and jungles, Cavifé is a day's journey on horseback from Maaila. On the other side Malabon, once a busy aboriginal settlement, but now an important town, is also in the hands of the insurgents. Hack of the city, toward the interior, as I said before, no Spaniard ever dares to go alone. The Negritos will kill anyone but now an important town, is also in the hands of the insurgents. Back of the city, toward the interior, as I said before, no Spaniard ever dares to go alone. The Negritos will kill anyone who attempts to penetrate the forests. Their only weapons are poisoned arrows. Standing on the roof of any house in Manila one can look upon miles and miles of territory absolutely unexplored by white men. Between Malabon and Merivales, the quarantine station, twenty-cight miles from Manila agross the bay, the unexplored country reaches down to the bay.

"The insurgents have control of many of the coasting steamers. These boats go out from Manila and are gone for tea days, calling at different points about the islands. The despatches do not say that the insurgents have been successful in the smaller ports, the very best possible reason for believing that such is the case. It is certain that in the island of Cebu they have selved the Governor and looked him up. The Island of Minganao never has been under control. No sooner have the natives been knocked into submission in the uciphorhood of one garrison than they have stacked another on the other side of the island.

"The incomplete list of citizens who have been arrested and shot by the Sianiards in the course of the uprising shows that the Spanish have one very clear objects in full view. Every been arrested and shot by the Snankards in the course of the uprising shows that the Spanish have one very clear object in full view. Every name there represents an estate with a value of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Money, a Mestizo friend said to me a year ago, is going to be a more dangerous possession than compromising documents. The list of the condemned proves the grim truth of the joke. Nearly all are Mestizoes, and nearly all are weating. Their money killed them, Spain needed it.

weatiny. Their money killed them. Spain needed it.

"The Philippines are nearer civilization, are nearer freedom, than they themselves realize. The natural disposition of the islander is long-suffering and patient; to that it is owing that the motion the Marila coat of arms, La may noble y siempro leal Ciudad, has so long been true—the very noble and always long lety. In 1872 there was an uprising in tavité like the present one. It islied through fault organization. Manila, now as then, is defended only by old brass cannon like those stuck about Government cemeteries in this country, except for ten modern guns, including two 15-inch rifles. Only a little desprate determination is needed to carry the city. I only hope the insurgents will realize this before Spain does."

MAP OF THE PULLIPPINES.

The Archipelago That Spain Can Ruin, but Here is a sketch map of the larger islands of the Philippine group. It would take a map as large there are more than 1,000 of them. Many are



larger area than three Cubas. Luzon alone is considerably larger than Cuba, and Mindanao is nearly as large as the Pearl of the Autilies. They are believed to have about 6,000,000 people, which is four times the populafigured in the despatches as involved in the present uprising are Manila, Cavite, and Maiabon, and they may be found on the map

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\*3,000

siderable fighting. The chief towns of all the other islands are comparatively unimportant, These islands are very mountainous, and have peaks over 9,000 feet in height and many volcannes. They have rather more than their cances. They have rather more than those share of volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and typhoons, and the climate is moist, tropical, and enervating. But the archiperago is very rich in natural resources. Almost any power except Spain could turn such a possession to good account; but three centuries of Spains rule have been a curse to the country and of no benefit to Spain.

spain count; but three conturies of Spanish rule have been a curse to the country and of no benefit to Spain.

Only seven years ago the Scottish Geographical Magazite said that very little was known of the interior of any of the large islands, and that what had been printed about the interior of Mindanao could not be relied upon, for it was mere hearray. This shows how little Spain has done to study her possessions. It is only a few years since England and Germany appropriated parts of New Guinea; but to-day we know a creat deal more about the interior of that largest island in the world than we do about inner Mindanao.

In 1888 Don Canga-Arguélles, who had been the Spanish Governor of the island of Paiswan, boldly asserted in the Hotelino of the Madrid Geographical Society that Spain's occupancy of the Philippines had been a complete failure. Spain has even done violence to geographical conditions in making some of her settlements, and has been too lazy to rectify her blunder. For instance, she has levied her customs in Mindanao, at the extreme end of the western peninsula, while the north side of the island is far richer and more productive. It was proved that the salubrity of Fuerta Princesa was much improved by clearing away the woods around the place, but no attempt has been made to secure a like benefit for other settlements.

In fact, all Spain does in the country is to collect the lead tax and customs and impose heavy fines for the slightest infringement of the onerous rules she imposes. More enterprising foreigners of other nations carry on nearly all the loreign trade with the islands.

DEER CHEAP AT \$50 EACH.

ville, Mass., That Dazed a Game Warden. EDDINGTON, Me., Oct. 2.-Lake Chemo is not the largest or the prettlest sheet of water in Maine, but it is only about twelve miles from Bangor, and it is believed by statisticians that there are more empty bottles lying around its shores than can be found in the vicinity of any

other pend of its size in Maine. Along in the middle of September, about two Along in the minice of season for Maine's big weeks before the open season for Maine's big game began, a brisk young fellow from Somerville, Mass., reached Bangor, and, hiring a public carriage, rode out to Chemo. Here he secured a canne, and, putting his rifle and cartridge belt into it, jumped in himself and paddled up the lake. The local Game Warden, seeing him depart and suspecting he was about to violate the law, chased him up the lake in another canne, arriving a few minutes after this Somerville eportsman had fired his rifle.

"Well, did you get him?" asked the Warden, greeting the hunter rather coidly.

"Yes, by gum, I did! and got him the first shot, two." The hunter pointed to a dead deer lying a few rods up the woods' road, and laughed and hugged himself.

"Um." said the Warden, you know; sent here to enforce the law.

"Is that so?" cried the joyful hunter. "How are you. Mr. Game Warden, ? I'm mighty glad to see you." He shook the Warden's hand and danced around him like a wild indian.

"I should think you'd been afraid I'd seen you shoot and hauled you up. Indn't you feel afraid of getting caught?"

"Not a bit, Mr. Warden," laughed the hunter. "By gum, sir, I'd have shot that deer if you'd had right hold of his fail. By gum, I would, sir." He put his hand into his pocket, and pulled out a pile of hils. Then he looked at the deer and laughed once more.

"What's the damage?" he asked, like a man who is pricing cigareites in a strange store.

"Fifty dollars," enapped the Warden, expecting to see the hunter faint away. Without a quiver the hunter threw out a ten and two twenty dollar bills.

"Cheap enough." he cried, snapping the empty shell from his rifle and putting in a new one. "Gosh! hut this is fun. Shooting deer is real sport. And I got him the first shot." When the hunter had got through hugging himself the Warden tapped him on the shoulder and said:

"I hope this has taught you a lesson, so you won't kill any more deer in close time." weeks before the open season for Maine's big game began, a brisk young fellow from Somer-

the Warden tapped him on the shoulder and said:

"I hope this has taught you a lesson, so you won't kill any more deer in close time."

"Lesson be darned!" replied the hunter.

"I'll shoot every blamed deer I can see. That's what I came to Maine for. And it's jolly sport—by gum, it's great." Saying this he walked off into the woods.

The Warden has been dazed ever since. A man who is giad to pay \$50 for the privilege of shooting a deer is something new in his line, so new and startling that the Warden believes all Somerville people are millionaires.

THE SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Security Holders Preparing to Assert Themselves in the Coming Election. Advices from Baltimore indicate that an effort will be made at the annual meeting of the Sca-board and Roanoke Railroad Company on next board and Roanoke Railroad Company on next Tuesday to rid the Scaboard Air Line of the officials who are now managing it without regard to the interests of security holders. The Mercantile Trust Company of that city announces that it has received a bid of par for Seaboard and Roanoke stock if a controlling interest can be obtained, and solicit options on the stock at that price. The belief in Baltimore seems to be that this offer is made on behalf of the Southern Railway Company. A complete refutation of this assumption is given, however, in the published statement by President Spencer of the Southern Railway that the control of the Seaboard and Roanoke was offered to him six months ago and that he refused to buy it.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3 .- Judge Acheson in the United States Circuit Court overruled all objections to-day and confirmed the sale of the properties of the Philadelubia and Resding Railresd and coal and Iron properties to the REUSS, ELDER BRANCH.

Strong-Minded Mite of a Government Which Defles the German Emperor. The principality of Reuss, elder branch, is curlosity of government within the German empire. The land is about twice the size of Staten Island, and the capital is considerably smaller than Newburgh. The total population of the country is 62,000. The annual budget is

about \$300,000. The queer thing about Reuss, elder branch, is not its size, however, but the astounding amount of conceit and effrontery bounded by its narrow borders. The princes of Reuss never have been reconciled entirely to the new empire. They are afraid their own importance may be ignored As they own most of the soil in their tiny coun try what they say is accepted as law by their people. Therefore they have been able to raise

considerable dust in German politics. Early in the present Emperor's reign the Prince of Reuss began to think of treating the imperial house a little better, and went to Berlin to attend one of the Emperor's dinner parties The court marshal or somebody else had for gotten, however, to put him in his proper place at table. The Prince, during a painful pause

at table. The Prince, during a painful pause, found his name too far down the table by several covers. He at once stalked out of the palace in anger, left Berlin the same night, and has not been back since.

There was a project to erect in the land of Reuss, elder branch, a statue to the old Emperor, but the mighty Prince of Reuss wouldn't allow it. As he owned the soil, he was the boss, and the statue was not erected. Recently a university man in search of a job went to the Prince with his application, for the Prince, having but 12 men in his Parliament and but 200 in his official establishment, conducts the whole concern himself. He spoke of the "reigning house in Berlin." The Prince at once admonished him in wrath:

concern himself. He spoke of the "reigning house in Berlin." The Prince at once admonished him in wrath:

"Here, you will remember, there is but one reigning house. In my own land I am the one and only ruler. Whoever, in this land of mine, there is for the Emperor or the empire is in my eves a traiter to his sovereign and his country"—meaning by "his country," of course, Reuss, elder branch, has forbidded the he one chamber of commerce in his land to speak of Berlin as the imperial capital. The Prince of Reuss, elder branch, has forbidden the one chamber of commerce in his land to speak of Berlin as the imperial capital. The Prince of Reuss, elder branch, has forbidden the two editors in his domain to call his representative in the Bundesrath a Federal envoy; they must speak of this centleman as the princely envoy of the sovereign of the land; namely, Reuss, elder branch, supplies his 200 officeholders with lead pencils of monarchical design, intended to keep ever in their minds a consciousness of their obligations to him. The three sides of each pencil are adorned with the tricolor of Reuss, elder branch, with one color to a side, and on the top, where the user's eye must ever rest on it, is "Henry XXII. of Reuss, elder branch."

Lest the reader might mistake these statements for jokes, it may be well to mention that these facts, are published in the Kondische Zeitung, which deplores them in all seriousness as evidence of the State's rights sentiment permeating several little lands in the Empire.

NOTES OF MUSICAL EVENTS.

The concerts of the Philharmonie Society will commence on Nov. 14, at Carnegie Hall, and the succeed-ing five concerts will be given on Dec. 12, Jan. 9, Feb. 6, March 6, and April 10. Each concert is, as usual, preceded by a public rehearsal on the preceding after-noon. The programme of the opening concert is as

the one hundredth anniversary of Franz Schubert's birth and will be devoted exclusively to bis compositions. The programmes for the concerts will be selected from the following repertoire:

Symphony No. 6, F major. "Pastoral" Besthoven Symphony No. 6, Binnor, "Pathettique" Tschalkowsky Symphony No. 5, Binnor, "Uninside" Schubert Symphony No. 2, Binnor Schule Schubert Symphony No. 2, Binnor Schule Merchand Schubert Symphony No. 2, Binnor A Horodine (First time in America.)

"A Faust Symphony," all r (toethe) Liest Overture. "Prometoeus Bound" Goldmarz Overture, "Meliasina" Mendelsson Overture, "Meliasina" Evon Rennices Dramatic overture. "Bosticks" Devorak Infroduction to third act of "Media" Cherulini

Fifty seven immores of Col. Mapleson's new Impe-rial Iralian Opera Company are expected to arrive here next Tuesday on the New York. The season opens with "A.da" at the Arademy of Music on Oct. 26. Col. Mapleson is in personal charge of the dele-gation on board the New York. Antoinette Szumowska will arrive in New York to-

day, and will shortly give a series of recitals. Camille Seygard sings here for the first time at the Symphony Society's opening concert of the season which takes place on Nov. 5 and 6. On Tuesday afternoon Jan Van Gordt, the Dutel

violinist, will be heard at Chickering Hall for the first time in this country. Mme. Estrella Belinfaute will sing for the first time here at this recital. The second of the Anton Seidi Sunday night con-

certa in the Olympia Music Hall will be given to-night. Signor Baladansa and Mme. Zimmerman will be This State at Tennessee's Exposition.

The first meeting of the New York State Commission to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition was held yesterday at 16 Wali street. An organization was perfected by the election An organization was perfected by the election of John C. Latham, President; John C. Eames, Vice-President, and A. M. Wheeler, Secretary, It was decided to take no decisive steps until after election. Reports from the exposition authorities at Nashville stated that seven or eight of the large buildings were under cover, and that the exposition would surpass the Atlanta

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> (Adjoining Eden Musee.) MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Arrived - SATURDAY, Oct 3. Bs Parts, Watkins, Southampton Sept. 26.
Bs Campania, Walker, Liverpool Sept. 20 and Queens-bown 24th.
Bs Augusta Victoria, Kaempff, Hamburg Sept. 24 and Southampton 25th. Na Augusta Victoria, abauppi.

Sa Zaandam, Bruinsma, Amsterdam Sept. 15.

Sa Zaandam, Bruinsma, Amsterdam Sept. 15.

Sa City of Home, Young, Usasyow Sept. 25.

Sa Albano, Koch, Havresepi.

Sa Albano, Koch, Havresepi.

Sa Lassell, Frena Sept., Clentfueros.

Sa Niagara, Creeker, Clentfueros.

Sa Pictoria, Sagois, Marsellies.

Sa Pictoria, Sagois, Marsellies.

Sa Pictoria, Sagois, Marsellies.

Sa Roandose, Heaz, Norfolk,

Sa Brooslyn City, Watkins, Swansea.

Sa Mobile, Wilson, Sourabaya.

Sa San Marcoa, Itzen, Galvesion.

(For later arrivals see First Page.)

Sa Nomadic, from New York, at Liverpool.
Sa British Queen, from New York, at Antwerp.
Ba Aral, from New York, at Yumiden.
Sa Werra, from New York, at Genoa.
Sa Lisboanse, from New York, at Genoa.
Sa Concho, from New York, at Gara. SHUTTED

as St. Louis, from Southampton for New York, off furst Castle. Ss Aachen, from Bremerhaven for New York, passed he Kensington, from Antwerp for New York, passed

Se La Touraine, from Havre for New York.
Se Werkensam, from Hotterdam for New York.
Se State of Nebraska, from Glasgow for New York.
Se Cerle, from Leverpool for New York.
Se Nordkyn, from Hamiturg for New York.
Se Nordkyn, from Hamiturg for New York.
Se Norge, from Copen asen, or New York.
Se Sorrento, from Hamburg for New York.
Se Hubert, from Haruadoes for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

SAILED PROM DOMESTIC PORTS. 5s Alamo, from Gaiveston for New York. Sa Colorado, from Brunswick for New York.

Sail To morrow. Mails Closs. City of Augusta, Savannah
Sait Wedacaday, Oct. 7.
Paris, Southampton. 7 (0) A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool. 9: 00 A. M.
Soor-lland, Autwerp. 10-09 A. M.
City of Washington, Eac
vana. 1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charlesion.
Lampasas, Gaiveston. INCOMING STRANSHIPS. Ine Manday, Oct. 5 Liverpool .. Tuesday, Oct. ! Southampton Antwork London BWADSER ... liavana ... Due Thursday, sat. Souther plon Liverpool Bremen Jacksonvide

Two Farmers Drop Dead. PORT JERVIS, Oct. 3.- Two farmers residing near Port Jervis died very suddenly yesterday. One of them, Oliver Hallock of Hillaide, Sullivan county, was out in his orchard picking apples when he fell over dead, bicholas Degraw, a Montague, N. J., farmer, was sawing wood with a bucksaw. He was seized with a fit toppled over, and expired. Each was over

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S. J. TELLERY & ST.

OF BOXBAY, DELHI, AND CALCUTTA, Matufacturers and Dealers in Most India Art Wares 5th Avenue, corner of 22d Street.

Hit on the Rend with a Brick by a Lunatic Louis Spellman, a vender from 61 Cannon stenet halted his wagon in front of a new building at Eighty-second street and Lexington avenue yesterday morning and began to cry his wares. Dennis Horan, a plasterer, of 206 East 123d street, who was at work in the building, deliberately dropped his tools, went down stairs, and threw a brick at the vender, it struck Spellman on the back of the head, making a wound several inches long. Before Horan could follow up the assault he was grabbed by a po-"The man called me names," the prisoner ex-Spellman said that he had never seen Horan before. On the way to the police station Horan declared that he had been bothered for two days by dozens of persons who called him names. He was found to be insane, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital from the Harlem Court.

Business Notices.

Old Age may renew its youth in S. G. cocktalls, layored with DR SIEGERT'S ANGESTURA BITTERS, N. Clark. Restaurateur, 23d st. Menus and atimates for October weddings.

MARRIED.

ARCHIBALD NORTON, -Thursday, Sept. 24, 1500, at Portland, Me., Wilfred Archibald to Caroline Butler Norton.

DIED.

LOESCH,-At Jersey City, Oct. 2, 1896, Charles A. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 493 Garfield av., on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M. Interment at Greenwood on Monday. SMITH. At Newark, N. J., on Oct. 2, 1896, William Readicy Smith, son of Frederick H, and Joanna D. Smith, aged 22 years.

Funeral services at his parents' residence, 521 Mt. Prospectav., on Tuesday at 2 (8) P. M. THE RENSICO CEMETERY, located on the Harima Hadronal, forty eight minutes ride from the Grand Central bepot. Office, 16 East, 42d, st.

Special Motices.

THE POLITICIANS MAY SHOUT, swarples tak 10 der sliver, but the sun will rise at set as or old. Keep a level head use OLD CROW RYE

daily, which will keep you in good health,

Now that you get the gendine, which has the word

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(Established 1833.)

60 Fullon st. N. Y.

60 Fulion et., N. Y.

Also broadway and 27th st.

T'21 I. Lay A. TTE PLACE RUSSIAN and Turkish
Balas have struck a new artesian vein, giving them
an almost unhousted surply of the dinest sparking
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WE EXHIBIT AT THE FOOD SHOW this month, but our permanent exhibition the BES1 FOODS IN THE WORLD IS AT HEALTH FOOD CO.

THE CAMEION MED. CO. will send FREE, search, portion to marks their book containing their mark very man has langually every important vital energy around know. It is now undoug, and interesting, fost office box 2009, See Yest. WOMEN THROW A WAY YOUR DRUGS All P CIAL HIERATSHPS, pock marks, william, sars, core superlisons hair, ac. permanently critic and to she result.

HELEN PARKINSON, 38 West Clatst.

Religious Rotices.

R in They, DR. DAHOR of Tennessee will make an address to men in St. Chrysotten's Chapel, Thav., cor. and st. this 'sunday' evening at booleck. Members of the brotherhood of St. Andrew invited.